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**AL QAIDA**

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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l'OTAN.

# PART I : BOOKS

## PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES\*

2006

323 /01008

Les frontieres du jihad - Paris : Fayard.

366 p.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 2213629501

Author(s):

1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre

Subject(s):

1. JIHAD

2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Includes index.

'Al-Qaida s'est implantee en Irak a la faveur de l'invasion americaine et ne pourra en etre eradiquee sans le concours d'insurges jusqu'a present engages dans le jihad. Le president irakien a d'ailleurs tendu la main aux groupes armes qui rejetteraient Al-Qaida, et son Premier ministre a propose un 'dialogue avec les rebelles'. L'adversaire le plus determine d'Al-Qaida en Afghanistan etait le commandant Massoud, un heros du jihad de liberation antisovietique. Son assassinat par les sicaires de Ben Laden fut perpetre a l'avant-veille du 11 septembre et scellaient la transformation de l'Afghanistan en premier emirat terroriste de l'histoire. Depuis dix ans, Al-Qaida a cherche a occuper durablement un territoire d'ou projeter sa subversion. Elle a nomadise d'une terre a l'autre pour y vampiriser les combats nationaux et les absorber dans un jihad aussi offensif que global. Partout, elle s'est heurtee aux populations locales et aux tenants d'une lutte defensive. Pour apprehender ce conflit crucial, l'auteur nous replonge aux racines historiques de l'Islam et brosse pour nous la fresque des jihads de resistance anticoloniale. Il nous decrit l'emergence contemporaine du jihad a vocation globale et l'importation devastatrice de ce dogme en Bosnie, en Tchetchenie et au Cachemire. Al-Qaida a ete etrillee en Arabie saoudite et a echoue, malgre Zarqqoui, a destabiliser la Jordanie. Des lors, c'est en Irak que l'organisation de Ben Laden, contestee au nom meme du jihad, joue son avenir. Comprendre les enjeux reels et les frontieres de cette guerre des jihads, telle est l'ambition de ce livre.'

ID number: 80021234

Year: 2006

Type: M

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\* This list contains material received as of September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2007 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 12 septembre 2007.

323 /01013

Inside the Jihad : My Life with Al Qaeda : A Spy's Story - New York :

Basic Books.

xxii, 337 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0465023886

Author(s):

1. Nasiri, Omar

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Notes:

Includes index.

'Between 1994 and 2000, Omar Nasiri worked as a secret agent for Europe's top foreign intelligence services. From the netherworld of Islamist cells in Belgium, to the training camps of Afghanistan, to the radical mosques of London, he risked his life to defeat the emerging global network that the West would come to know as Al Qaeda. Now, for the first time, Nasiri shares the story of his life. As an Arab and a Muslim, he was able to infiltrate the rigidly controlled Afghan training camps, where he encountered men who would later be known as the most-wanted terrorists on earth. Sent back to Europe with instructions to form a sleeper cell, Nasiri became a conduit for messages going back and forth between Al Qaeda's top recruiter in Pakistan and London's radical cleric Abu Qatada.'

ID number: 80021273

Year: 2006

Type: M

323 /00990

Jihad and International Security - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan.

235 p. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 1403971919

Author(s):

1. Roshandel, Jalil

2. Chadha, Sharon

Subject(s):

1. JIHAD

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 223-226. Includes index.

'The purpose of this book is to give the reader a general understanding of the emergence of al Qaeda and the global jihad movement. To this end, the authors have traced the movement's roots; dissected its most important published statements; explored its interpretation and use of Islam; examined its important ideological sources; reviewed the way in which jihadists conduct themselves on the battlefield; attempted to understand their self-justification; reviewed what government analysts and the media have been able to uncover about its sources of funding and sponsorship; and tried to understand the way in which the United States and other countries have tried to counter the threat the movement poses to national and international security.'

ID number: 80021107

Year: 2006

Type: M

323 /00977

Al Qaeda in Europe : The New Battleground of International Jihad -  
Amherst, NY : Prometheus Books.  
403 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
ISBN: 1591024331

Author(s):

1. Vidino, Lorenzo

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--EUROPE
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
4. JIHAD

Notes:

Includes index.

'Focusing on Islamic terrorism in Europe, this book analyses the causes of this dangerous situation, while providing a historical overview of Islamic terrorist activities in Europe. It shows how terrorists - most of them native to the Continent - raise money, communicate, and hide in plain sight in the suburbs of London, Paris and Amsterdam.'

ID number: 80020928

Year: 2006

Type: M

323 /01015

The Afghan - London : Bantam Press.  
343 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0593057252

Author(s):

1. Forsyth, Frederick

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)--FICTION
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--FICTION

Notes:

'When British and American intelligence catch wind of a major Al-Qaeda operation in the works, they are primed for action - but what can they do ? They know nothing about the attack : the what, where or when. They have no sources in Al-Qaeda, and it's impossible to plant someone. The Afghan is Izmat Khan, a five-year prisoner of Guantanamo Bay and a former senior commander of the Taliban. The Afghan is also Colonel Mike Martin, a 25-year veteran of war zones around the world, a dark, lean man born and raised in Iraq. In an attempt to stave off disaster, the intelligence agencies will try to do what no one has ever done before - pass off Martin as the trusted Khan.'

ID number: 80021295

Year: 2006

Type: M

2005

323 /00928

Al Qaeda Now : Understanding Today's Terrorists - New York : Cambridge University Press.

xxiii, 257 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0521859115

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM

Added entry(s):

1. Greenberg, Karen J., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'At the invitation of the New America Foundation and the Center on Law and Security at New York University School of Law, a group of authorities on international terrorism and al Qaeda were brought together at a meeting held in the Russell Senate Office Building in Washington. This volume contains the presentations that were made at this meeting. They constitute a valuable synopsis of current knowledge on al Qaeda and the policies in place to counter threats of future terrorist attacks. The papers in this book will contribute to understanding how al Qaeda has evolved from a movement to an ideology, what influence it has on Middle East stability, and what continued threat it is to the United States, Europe, and other areas of the world. The contributors are from academia, research centers, government agencies, and the media. They represent a cross section of recognized experts on al Qaeda and international terrorism.'

ID number: 80020317

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00952

Al-Qaida dans le texte : ecrits d'Oussama ben Laden, Abdallah Azzam, Ayman al-Zawahiri et Abou Massouab al-Zarqawi - Paris : Presses Universitaires de France.

440 p.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 2130547710

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Added entry(s):

1. Kepel, Gilles, ed.
2. Milelli, Jean-Pierre, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Cet ouvrage a pour ambition d'analyser le systeme doctrinal produit par ce que l'on nomme 'Al-Qaida' a partir de ce qui s'en donne a lire. Ses principaux ideologues ont fait circuler sur la Toile - parfois aussi sous forme imprimee - toute une litterature, destinee aux cercles des militants et sympathisants potentiels, qui fournit en substance la 'rationalite' des actions et inscrit la violence spectaculaire dans une mobilisation a finalite politique par l'usage d'un argumentaire religieux, historique, voire nationaliste. Elucider cette ideologie, c'est se donner les moyens d'accéder a son intelligence.'

ID number: 80020513

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00958

The Martyr's Oath : The Apprenticeship of a Homegrown Terrorist -  
Mississauga, ONT : John Wiley.  
xvii, 254 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
ISBN: 0470836830

Author(s):

1. Bell, Stewart, 1965-

Subject(s):

1. JABARAH, MOHAMMED  
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
3. TERRORISTS--CANADA  
4. TERRORISTS--KUWAIT  
5. TERRORISM

Notes:

Includes index.

'In the summer of 2001, a young Canadian sat with Osama bin Laden near Kandahar and swore an oath : he would die for Al Qaeda. His name was Mohammed Mansour Jabarah, and he was 19 years old. This book tells the remarkable true story of how the son of middle-class immigrants from Kuwait was radicalized, recruited and trained to be an Al Qaeda terrorist.'

ID number: 80020622

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00938

Zarqawi : The New Face of Al-Qaeda - New York : Other Press.  
xvi, 283 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.  
ISBN: 1590512146

Author(s):

1. Brisard, Jean-Charles

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
2. ZARQAWI, ABU MUSAB, 1966-  
3. TERRORISM

Notes:

Includes index.

'Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi has now assumed the role of successor to Osama Bin Laden. This Jordanian terrorist has been designated Public Enemy Number 1 in the United States, with a bounty of over twenty-five million dollars on his head. Zarqawi's group, Tawhid wal Jihad, has imposed a reign of terror in post-Saddam Iraq, a bloodbath running the gamut from deadly street attacks to the beheading of hostages. Emerging in the Iraqi conflict as the new leader of Al-Qaeda and casting a shadow throughout the Middle East and Europe, Zarqawi is now the dominant force in the jihadist network.'

ID number: 80020366

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00965

Landscapes of the Jihad : Militancy, Morality, Modernity - London :  
Hurst.

xvi, 184 p. ; 20 cm.

ISBN: 1850657750

Author(s):

1. Devji, Faisal

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM  
3. JIHAD  
4. GLOBALIZATION

Notes:

Includes index.

'The militant Islam represented by Al Qaeda is often described as a global movement. Apart from the geographical range of its operations and support, little else is held to define it as 'global'. Its militants' international mobility and their technological sophistication are portrayed as the only signs of the jihadis' globalisation. This book explores the features that Al Qaeda and other strands of militant Islam share in common with global movements such as environmentalists and anti-globalisation protesters. These include a decentralised organisation and an emphasis on ethical rather than properly political action. The author brings these and other characteristics of Al Qaeda together in an analysis of the jihad that locates it squarely within the transformation of political thought after the Cold War. The jihad emerges from the breakdown of traditional as well as modern forms of authority in the Muslim world. It is neither dogmatic in an old-fashioned way nor ideological in the modern sense, and concerned neither with correct doctrinal practice in the present nor with some revolutionary utopia of the future. Instead, it is fragmented, dispersed and highly individualistic.'

ID number: 80020669

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00918

The Far Enemy : Why Jihad Went Global - New York : Cambridge University Press.

xii, 345 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0521791405

Author(s):

1. Gerges, Fawaz A.

Subject(s):

1. JIHAD

2. ISLAM AND WORLD POLITICS

3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Includes index.

'Since September 11, Al Qaeda has been portrayed as an Islamist front united in armed struggle, or jihad, against the Christian West. However, as the author argues, the reality is rather different and more complex. In fact, Al Qaeda represents a minority within the jihadist movement, and its strategies have been vehemently criticized and opposed by religious nationalists among the jihadis, who prefer to concentrate on changing the Muslim world rather than taking the fight global. It is this first rift that led to the events of September 11 and that has dominated subsequent developments. Through several years of primary field research, the author unravels the story of the jihadist movement and explores how it came into being, the philosophies of its founding fathers, its structure, the rifts and tensions that split its ranks, and why some members, like Osama bin Laden and his deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri, favored international over local strategies in taking the war to the West.'

ID number: 80020243

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00954

Imperial Hubris : Why the West Is Losing the War on Terror - Washington :

Potomac Books.

xxi, 314 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1574888498

Author(s):

1. Scheuer, Michael

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. JIHAD
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
5. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 298-304. Includes index.

'Though US leaders try to convince the world of their success in fighting al Qaeda, one anonymous member of the US intelligence community would like to inform the public that we are, in fact, losing the war on terror. Further, until US leaders recognize the errant path they have irresponsibly chosen, he says, our enemies will only grow stronger. According to the author, the greatest danger for Americans confronting the Islamist threat is to believe that Muslims attack us for what we are and what we think rather than for what we do. Blustering political rhetoric 'informs' the public that the Islamists are offended by the Western world's democratic freedoms, civil liberties, inter-mingling of genders, and separation of church and state. However, although aspects of the modern world may offend conservative Muslims, no Islamist leader has fomented jihad to destroy participatory democracy, for example, the national association of credit unions, or coed universities. Instead, a growing segment of the Islamic world strenuously disapproves of specific US policies and their attendant military, political, and economic implications. Capitalizing on growing anti-US animosity, Osama bin Laden's genius lies not simply in calling for jihad, but in articulating a consistent and convincing case that Islam is under attack by America. Al Qaeda's public statements condemn America's protection of corrupt Muslim regimes, unqualified support for Israel, the occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan, and a further litany of real-world grievances. Bin Laden's supporters thus identify their problem and believe their solution lies in war. The author contends they will go to any length, not to destroy our secular, democratic way of life, but to deter what they view as specific attacks on their lands, their communities, and their religion. Unless US leaders recognize this fact and adjust their policies abroad accordingly, even moderate Muslims will join the bin Laden camp.'

ID number: 80020545

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00860

Terrorism and Violence in Southeast Asia : Transnational Challenges to States and Regional Stability - Armonk, NY : Sharpe.

xx, 262 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0765614332

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Smith, Paul J., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This work examines the scale and root causes of terrorism across Southeast Asia, including the role of al-Qaeda's ascendancy in

the region.'  
ID number: 80019584  
Year: 2005  
Type: M

323 /00926

Les hommes d'Al-Qaida : discours et strategie - Paris : Editions  
Michalon.

119 p.; 21 cm.

ISBN: 2841862445

Author(s):

1. Thomas, Dominique

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. JIHAD

3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:

Includes index.

'Al-Zarqawi, Al-Zawahiri, Abou Qatada, Ben Laden, tous ces noms  
sont relies par une meme matrice : Al-Qaida. New York, Madrid,  
mais aussi Casablanca, Bali, Riyad, Bagdad et Istanbul :  
l'Occident et l'Orient sont vises - les regimes arabes parce  
qu'ils oppriment, les democraties parce qu'elles sont  
complices. Entre le 11 septembre 2001 et le 11 mars 2004,  
Al-Qaida a change de visage. L'organisation historique s'est  
transformee en une nebuleuse transnationale, aux facettes  
variees et aux relais locaux multiples. Au-dela de  
l'explication facile du fanatisme religieux qui apparait peu  
convaincante, la force d'Al-Qaida repose sur le fait d'avoir  
federe sous une meme banniere les ressortissants de differents  
pays arabes, aux profiles tres diversifies, habituellement  
divises par les querelles nationalistes et politiques. Redige a  
partir de sources arabes de premiere main, cet ouvrage vise, au  
travers du portrait des hommes fondateurs mais souvent meconnus  
du phenomene Al-Qaida, a comprendre leur trajectoire  
personnelle, leur influence, leurs discours et strategie, et a  
apprehender comment, du monde arabe a l'Occident, ils  
brandissent l'etendard du jihad.'

ID number: 80020290

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00942

International Terrorism : The Changing Threat and the EU's Response -  
Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies.

53 p.; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 84)

ISBN: 9291980811

Author(s):

1. Wilkinson, Paul

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--EU COUNTRIES

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Added entry(s):

1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:

If any Europeans observing the 9/11 atrocities in the United  
States had comforted themselves with the belief that Europe was  
immune from such attacks, this illusion was tragically  
shattered by the bombings in Madrid (2004) and London (2005)  
which resulted in the slaughter of many civilians. How should  
the EU respond to this new form of terrorism which is closely  
related to religious fanaticism and whose explicit aim is mass  
killing ? How serious is the Al Qaeda network's threat to  
Europe and to Europe's interests abroad ? What kind of strategy

should the EU adopt in order to unravel the Al Qaeda network ? What are the emerging trends and the future prospects for terrorism and counterterrorism ? These are some of the key issues discussed in this paper. The author seeks to identify some general principles which should underpin the anti-terrorism policies and measures of the EU member states and of the EU itself. Stressing the transnational dimension and the importance of enhanced cooperation between member states, he suggests some key components of an effective strategy to dismantle the Al Qaeda network, while also emphasising that democracies must never fall into the trap of using the methods of terror to defeat terror.'

ID number: 80020395

Year: 2005

Type: M

## 2004

323 /00844

The 9/11 Commission Report : Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States - New York : Norton.  
xviii, 567 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ISBN: 0393326713

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
5. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States (US)

Notes:

'Nearly three thousand people died in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. In Lower Manhattan, on a field in Pennsylvania, and along the banks of the Potomak, the United States suffered the single largest loss of life from an enemy attack on its soil. In November 2002 the United States Congress and President George W. Bush established by law the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, also known as the 9/11 Commission. This independent, bipartisan panel was directed to examine the facts and circumstances surrounding the September 11 attacks, identify lessons learned, and provide recommendations to safeguard against future acts of terrorism. This volume is the authorized edition of the Commission's final report.'

ID number: 80019441

Year: 2004 ?

Type: M

323 /00876

Al-Qaeda : The True Story of Radical Islam - London : Tauris.  
xxvii, 355 p. : ill. ; 20 cm.

ISBN: 1850436665

Author(s):

1. Burke, Jason

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
5. TERRORISM

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 339-343. Includes index.

'To most in the West 'al-Qaeda' is seen as a byword for terror : a deadly, highly organized fanatical group masterminded by Osama

bin Laden. But does this tell the whole truth ? The author has spent a decade reporting from the heart of the Middle East and gaining unprecedented access to the world of radical Islam. Now, drawing on his frontline experience of recent events in Iraq and Afghanistan, on secret documents and astonishing interviews with intelligence officers, militants, mujahideen commanders and bin Laden's associates, he reveals the full story of al-Qaeda - and demolishes the myths that underpin the 'war on terror'. The author demonstrates that in fact 'al-Qaeda' is merely a convenient label applied by the West to a far broader - and thus more dangerous - phenomenon of Islamic militancy, and shows how eradicating a single figure or group will do nothing to combat terrorism. Only by understanding the true, complex nature of al-Qaeda, he argues, can we address the real issues surrounding our security today.'

ID number: 80019816

Year: 2004

Type: M

323 /00826

Against All Enemies : Inside America's War on Terror - London : Free Press.

xiii, 304 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0743260244

Author(s):

1. Clarke, Richard A.

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--USA
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
4. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
5. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

Includes index.

'Richard Clarke served seven presidents and worked inside the White House for George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush until he resigned in March 2003. He knows, better than anyone, the hidden successes and failures of the Clinton years. He knows, better than anyone, why the Americans failed to prevent 9/11. He knows, better than anyone, how President Bush reacted to the attack and what happened behind the scenes in the days that followed. He knows whether or not Iraq presented a terrorist threat to the United States and whether there were hidden costs to the invasion of that country. Most disturbing of all are Clarke's revelations about the Bush administration's lack of interest in al Qaeda prior to September 11. From the moment the Bush team took office and decided to retain Clarke in his post as the counterterrorism czar, Clarke tried to persuade them to take al Qaeda as seriously as had Bill Clinton. For months, he was denied the opportunity even to make his case to Bush. He encountered key officials who gave the impression that they had never heard of al Qaeda; who focused incessantly on Iraq; who even advocated long-discredited conspiracy theories about Saddam's involvement in previous attacks on the United States. Clarke was the nation's crisis manager on 9/11, running the Situation Room - a scene described here for the first time - and then watched in dismay at what followed. After ignoring existing plans to attack al Qaeda when he first took office, George Bush made disastrous decisions when he finally did pay attention. Coming from a man known as one of the hard-liners against terrorists, this book is both a powerful history of America's two-decades-long confrontation with terrorism and a searing indictment of the current administration.'

ID number: 80019240

Year: 2004

Type: M

323 /00845

Al Qaeda's Great Escape : The Military and the Media on Terror's Trail -  
Washington : Brassey's.  
xxv, 229 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
ISBN: 1574886282

Author(s):

1. Smucker, Philip

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001---PRESS COVERAGE--AFGHANISTAN
2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
4. WAR CORRESPONDENTS--AFGHANISTAN
5. MASS MEDIA AND WAR
6. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001---PERSONAL NARRATIVES

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 223-224. Includes index.

'When President Bush announced in a televised speech the week after September 11 that he wanted Osama bin Laden 'dead or alive', a grieving nation seeking justice and revenge roared in approval. Two years later, as al Qaeda's associates mounted almost weekly attacks against US interests and bin Laden still roamed the earth as a free man, Americans wondered why. With both the military and the media declaring the war in Afghanistan over and a resounding success, the author examines what kind of victory we can rightfully claim. Primarily focusing on the major battles of Tora Bora and Operation Anaconda, the author details how bin Laden and scores of highly trained al Qaeda fighters managed to slip unnoticed out of eastern Afghanistan, despite the presence of the overwhelming US military power that had already decimated the Taliban. To balance his reproach, he turns a critical eye on post-9/11 developments in his own profession. He charges that the Western media outlets, eager to satisfy their audience's thirst for revenge, began losing their grasp on journalistic objectivity while covering the military's pursuit of bin Laden. Blinding patriotism and an unhealthy reliance on the Pentagon's press releases led the media to portray events that did not reflect the reality on the ground in Afghanistan. Further, the author contends that to satisfy the press and the public's need for vengeance, the Bush administration aggressively pushed to achieve some early, highly visible successes, leading to a shortchanging of long-term strategy. Impatience at the top forced a rush into a war aimed primarily at 'regime change', but it left the US military largely empty-handed when it came to capturing its al Qaeda prey. Likely the most grievous error of the ongoing campaign in Afghanistan, allowing members of al Qaeda to escape, has given them the option to regroup, thereby posing a dangerous resurgent threat to US national security.'

ID number: 80019443

Year: 2004

Type: M

327.8 /00145

Ghost Wars : The Secret History of the CIA, Afghanistan, and bin Laden, from the Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001 - New York : Penguin Press.

xvii, 695 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 1594200076

Author(s):

1. Coll, Steve

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. COVERT OPERATIONS (MILITARY SCIENCE)--USA
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
5. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 653-664. Includes index.

'For nearly the past quarter century, while most Americans were unaware, Afghanistan has been the playing field for intense covert operations by US and foreign intelligence agencies - invisible wars that sowed the seeds of the September 11 attacks and that provide its context. From the Soviet invasion in 1979 through the summer of 2001, the CIA, KGB, Pakistan's ISI, and Saudi Arabia's General Intelligence Department all operated directly and secretly in Afghanistan. They primed Afghan factions with cash and weapons, secretly trained guerrilla forces, funded propaganda, and manipulated politics. In the midst of these struggles bin Laden conceived and then built his global organization. The author tells the secret history of the CIA's role in Afghanistan, including its covert program against Soviet troops from 1979 to 1989, and examines the rise of the Taliban, the emergence of bin Laden, and the secret efforts by CIA officers and their agents to capture or kill bin Laden in Afghanistan after 1998. The book answers the questions so many have asked since the horrors of September 11 : to what extent did America's best intelligence analysts grasp the rising threat of Islamist radicalism ? Who tried to stop bin Laden and why did they fail ?'

ID number: 80019419

Year: 2004

Type: M

## 2003

323 /00740

Inside Al Qae'da : Global Network of Terror - New York : Berkley.

xlix, 362 p. ; 21 cm.

ISBN: 0425191141

Author(s):

1. Gunaratna, Rohan, 1961-

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

Notes:

Includes index.

'The definitive work on Al Qaeda, this book is based on five years of research, including extensive interviews with its members; field research in Al Qaeda-supported conflict zones around the globe; and monitoring Al Qaeda's infiltration of diaspora and migrant communities in North America and in Europe. This book sheds light on Al Qaeda's financial infrastructure and how the organisation trains combat soldiers and vanguard fighters for multiple guerrilla, terrorist and semiconventional campaigns in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, the Caucasus, and the Balkans. In addition, the author investigates the clandestine Al Qaeda operational network in the West. Finally, the author shows that for Al Qaeda to be destroyed or seriously weakened there needs

to be a multipronged, multiagency, and multidimensional response by the international community.'

ID number: 80018003

Year: 2003

Type: M

323 /00984

Inside Al Qaeda : How I Infiltrated the World's Deadliest Terrorist Organization - New York : Thunder's Mouth Press.

154 p.; 20 cm.

ISBN: 1560256109

Author(s):

1. Sifaoui, Mohamed

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

3. TERRORISM--FRANCE

ID number: 80021011

Year: 2003

Type: M

## 2002

323 /00859

Holy War, Inc. : Inside the Secret World of Osama bin Laden - London : Phoenix.

xi, 303 p. : ill.; 20 cm.

ISBN: 0753816687

Author(s):

1. Bergen, Peter L.

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Includes index.

'The author, a journalist specialising in investigating terrorism, had been tracking Osama bin Laden for years, and was putting the finishing touches to the first edition of this book when the terrorist attacks of September 11th took place. In the course of researching 'Holy War, Inc.' he interviewed bin Laden in his lair, and spoke to scores of sources familiar with the man, from the Saudi exile's friends and associates, to the CIA officials tracking him, to cabinet members of Afghanistan's Taliban. The story is brought fully up to date for this new paperback edition.'

ID number: 80019582

Year: 2002

Cost: 0.00 EU

Receive date: 15/11/2004

Type: M

323 /00769

Deterrence and Influence in Counterterrorism : A Component in the War on al Qaeda - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.

xix, 86 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Rand Publications ; MR-1619-DARPA)

ISBN: 0833032860

Author(s):

1. Davis, Paul K., 1943-
2. Jenkins, Brian Michael

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

'It may not be possible to deter fanatical terrorists, but members of terrorist systems may be amenable to influence. The US counterterrorism strategy should therefore include political warfare, placing at risk things the terrorists hold dear, a credible threat of force against states or groups that support acquisition of weapons of mass destruction, and maintaining cooperation with other nations engaged in the war on terror, while also preserving core American values.'

ID number: 80018418

Year: 2002

Type: WEB

323 /00943

Les archives secretes d'Al-Qaida : revelations sur les heritiers de Ben Laden - Paris : Jean Picollec.

367 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ISBN: 2864771926

Author(s):

1. Jacquard, Roland

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. TERRORISM

Notes:

Includes index.

'Cet ouvrage ouvre les archives secretes d'al-Qaida, faisant decouvrir les futures menaces, y compris en France, de l'organisation terroriste et les noms de ceux qui peuvent succeder a Oussama ben Laden.'

ID number: 80020427

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00747

Countering al Qaeda : An Appreciation of the Situation and Suggestions for Strategy - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.

xi, 30 p. ; 30 cm.

(Rand Publications ; MR-1620-RC)

ISBN: 083303264X

Author(s):

1. Jenkins, Brian Michael

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

'This monograph reviews events since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and discusses the current state of al Qaeda and the kinds of actions that can be expected of it in the future. Al Qaeda constitutes the most serious immediate threat to the security of the United States, so the campaign against terrorism must remain focused. The monograph describes the central elements that must be emphasized in the next, more complex phase of that campaign.'

ID number: 80018172

Year: 2002

Type: WEB

323 /00927

Le jihad en Europe : les filieres du terrorisme islamique - Paris : Seuil.

290 p. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 2020539799

Author(s):

1. Laidi, Ali
2. Salam, Ahmed

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--FRANCE
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--EUROPE
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
5. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

Includes index.

'Le 11 septembre 2001, les Etats-Unis sont touches par le plus sanglant attentat de l'Histoire : 3 300 victimes et des milliers de blesses. Ce livre retrace la gigantesque traque policiere contre les commanditaires des attaques du 11 septembre. Il montre comment le Vieux Continent a servi de base arriere pour preparer ces attentats et devoile l'existence de cellules actives ou dormantes qui continuent de sevir en France, en Belgique, en Grande-Bretagne, en Italie, en Espagne ... Pourquoi les pays occidentaux, et particulierement la France, sont-ils devenus, depuis une dizaine d'annees, les cibles des soldats d'Allah ? Un an apres le drame de New York et de Washington, la France reste en etat d'alerte maximale. Qui sont les militants du Jihad ? Pourquoi nous ont-ils declare la guerre au nom de Dieu ? Sur quelles justifications historiques, ideologiques ou religieuses se fondent-ils ? En s'appuyant sur des faits inedits, des rapports confidentiels, des entretiens avec des specialistes de l'antiterrorisme europeens et americains ainsi que sur des temoignages directs d'activistes entraines dans les camps de Ben Laden, les auteurs livrent une enquete exclusive sur les filieres europeennes du terrorisme islamiste.'

ID number: 80020291

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00885

Les Afghans algeriens : de la Djamaa a la Qa'ida - [s.l.] : Editions

ANEP.

226 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9961756215

Author(s):

1. Mokeddem, Mohamed

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ALGERIA

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. ALGERIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

'Ce livre revient sur le phenomene des Afghans algeriens et retrace leur long chemin au sein des groupes islamistes armes, depuis la guerre d'Afghanistan contre l'occupation sovietique au debut des annees 80, jusqu'a la violence armee qui a ensanglante l'Algerie. L'auteur tente d'expliquer les liens existant entre les veterans de la guerre d'Afghanistan et Al Qai'da, l'organisation fondee par Oussama Ben Laden en 1989, et leur role de catalyseur au sein des groupes armes et leurs reseaux secrets dissemines a travers le monde, depuis que les GIA algeriens ont ouvert un nouveau front contre les Etats-Unis. Un chapitre est consacre a la tres controversee affaire Matoub Lounes.'

ID number: 80019949

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00775

L'Arabie Saoudite en question : du wahhabisme a Bin Laden, aux origines de la tourmente - Paris : Perrin.

185 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 2262019274

Author(s):

1. Basbous, Antoine

Subject(s):

1. WAHHABIYAH

2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SAUDI ARABIA

3. ISLAM AND POLITICS--SAUDI ARABIA

4. SAUDI ARABIA--HISTORY

5. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

Notes:

'Le terrorisme qui a ebranle l'Occident et pese sur son avenir n'est pas le fait d'un groupuscule islamiste isole, qui serait mene par un illumine du nom de Bin Laden. Il s'inspire de l'ideologie de l'Arabie Saoudite, patrie a laquelle appartiennent quinze des dix-neuf kamikazes de New York et Washington. L'Arabie Saoudite a ete fondee sur un pacte conclu en 1744 entre le prince guerrier Mohammed Bin Saoud et le reformateur religieux Mohammed Bin Abdelwahab. Depuis lors, deux dynasties gouvernent ensemble le pays, celle des Saoud et celle, officieuse mais peut-etre plus puissante, des pretres sunnites, les oulemas wahhabites. Ceux-ci professent un islam belliqueux et intolerant qui, se fondant sur une lecture selective et litterale du coran, refusent le monde moderne, pronent un eternel djihad (guerre sainte) contre les 'impies'. Grace aux petrodollars, cette mouvance redoutable ne cesse de gagner du terrain aupres des musulmans du monde entier. Si elle n'est pas desavouee par les musulmans moderes, elle risque de conduire le monde au 'choc des civilisations' tant redoute. Antoine Basbous, specialiste des problemes du monde arabe, possede une connaissance intime de l'histoire et des hommes d'Arabie Saoudite. En s'appuyant sur des textes inconnus en Occident, il expose la vision wahhabite du monde, selon laquelle le chretien et le juif sont des 'infideles' a hair, la femme demeure un etre inferieur et la terre est plate. Il

montre comment le royaume, pris entre les exigences contradictoires du réalisme politique et de l'idéalisme religieux, est menacé d'implosion, tandis que l'Amérique, sa principale alliée et protectrice, se prépare au divorce. Un livre indispensable pour comprendre la nature, les enjeux et l'évolution d'une situation conflictuelle qui risque de dominer les années à venir.'

ID number: 80018503

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00941

Ben Laden : la vérité interdite - Paris : Denoel.

282 p.; 18 cm.

ISBN: 2070423778

Author(s):

1. Brisard, Jean-Charles
2. Dasquie, Guillaume

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
2. TERRORISM
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:

'Fils de famille exemplaire, Oussama Ben Laden n'a fait que suivre, plus loin que d'autres, la voie naturelle de l'élite d'Arabie Saoudite. Car la monarchie saoudienne s'est longtemps livrée à un double jeu sur l'échiquier international. Dans ses immenses réseaux politiques et financiers ont lieu les rencontres les plus inattendues entre fanatiques de l'islam et banquiers respectables, grands pétroliers américains et lobbyistes pro-taliban, membres du clan Bush et mécènes du terrorisme ... Cette enquête révèle la longue histoire de ces liaisons dangereuses qui aboutiront aux attentats du 11 septembre 2001.'

ID number: 80020394

Edition: Nouvelle ed. rev.

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00703

Usama bin Laden's al-Qaida : Profile of a Terrorist Network - Ardsley, NY

: Transnational Publishers.

var. pag. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1571052194

Author(s):

1. Alexander, Jonah
2. Swetnam, Michael S.

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
4. TERRORISTS

Notes:

Bibliography : p. 53-59.

'The purpose of this publication is not to glorify bin Laden nor his group. Rather, it is designed to provide an easily accessible reference for academics, policy makers, the press, and other interested individuals. The study exposes much of al-Qaida's mystique and thereby places it in a perspective as one of the many challenges facing the international community in the twenty-first century.'

ID number: 80017624

Year: 2001

Cost: 0.00 EU

Type: M

## 2001

323 /00704

Au nom d'Oussama Ben Laden : dossier secret sur le terroriste le plus  
recherche du monde - Paris : Picollec.

399 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ISBN: 2864771837

Author(s):

1. Jacquard, Roland

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

4. TERRORISTS

Notes:

Includes index.

'Le 11 septembre 2001, le monde entier est assomme : New York et Washington sont en feu. Ces actions d'eclat sont attribuees par les services secrets a Oussama Ben Laden, jusqu'alors bien peu connu du public. L'auteur ouvre ses dossiers et nous dit qui est ce milliardaire arabe. Quels sont ses objectifs ? Qui sont ses militants ? Ses kamikazes ? Ses terroristes qui constituent sa fraternite, veritable nebuleuse qui agit de l'Algerie aux Philippines ? Quel est son financement ? Qui sont ses taupes, ses relais en France, a Londres, en Allemagne ou en Amerique du Nord ? Quelles sont leurs operations du World Trade Center aux ambassades americaines en Afrique orientale, de l'assassinat de touristes a Louxor ou de marines en Arabie Seoudite a l'explosion d'un destroyer a Aden ? Quelles sont les menaces en France et en Europe occidentale ? Doit-on craindre les effets mortels des armes nouvelles (bacteriologiques, chimiques ou nucleaires) ? Avec des faits, des noms, des documents, des precisions, l'auteur y repond.'

ID number: 80017629

Year: 2001

Type: M

## **PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES**

### **DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES\*\***

2007

US Counter-terrorism Options : A Taxonomy.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 3, Autumn 2007, p. 121-149.)

Author(s):

1. Byman, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM PREVENTION--USA
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The George W. Bush administration has tried to fight the 'war on terror' with efforts ranging from aggressive intelligence and military campaigns to programmes to win over the youth of the Arab world. These efforts, however, are not part of an over-arching strategic framework : they are at best not integrated and at worst working against one another. This garbage-pail approach to counter-terrorism reflects a broader confusion on how to defeat al-Qaeda and its allies. Most elements of counter-terrorism strategy address one of two different goals : disrupting the group itself, and its operations; or changing the overall environment to defuse the group's anger or make it harder to raise money or attract recruits. Too many options are presented as cost free or as co-existing harmoniously with other strategies, when in fact they are risky and loaded with trade-offs. Making the best strategic choice depends on the ultimate definition of victory. The most effective approach recognises that allies are usually the key to successful counter-terrorism efforts. With allied help, terrorists can be contained and, in the long term, their many divisions will rise to the fore.

ID Number: JA023931

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Something Old, Something New ... ? Al Qaeda, Jihadism, and Fascism.  
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 65-93.)

Author(s):

1. Charters, David A.

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. JIHAD
3. FASCISM

Notes:

This article attempts to answer the question : Is Al Qaeda a new fascist movement ? It explores this issue by comparing the situations and ideas which gave birth to fascism and jihadism and the beliefs and behaviours common to both movements. The essay demonstrates a close coherence between the two movements, but concludes that the differences between them are significant enough to proclaim that they are not the same. Indeed, Al Qaeda's jihadism may warrant a new category of analysis. Jihadism's differences from fascism notwithstanding, defeating it will be very difficult.

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\*\* This list contains material received as of September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2007 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 12 septembre 2007.

ID Number: JA023756  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Abu Musab Al Suri : Architect of the New Al Qaeda.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 1, January 2007, p. 1-14.)

Author(s):

1. Cruickshank, Paul
2. Ali, Mohannad Hage

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:

Drawing on new sources, the authors argue that Abu Musab al Suri (real name Mustafa Setmariam Nasar), now in U.S. custody, is the principle architect of Al Qaeda's post-9/11 structure and strategy. His vision, which predated 9/11, of transforming Al Qaeda from a vulnerable hierarchical organization into a resilient decentralized movement, was largely the formula Al Qaeda adopted after the collapse of the Taliban. The authors show how Setmariam, whose ideas have been disseminated widely on the Internet and whose disciples have gravitated to leadership positions in the international jihad, has influenced Al Qaeda's post-9/11 strategy, targeting, and doctrine.

ID Number: JA023591  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Al-Qaida : la bataille du jihadistan.  
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 116, ete 2007, p. 65-80.)

Author(s):

1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. JIHAD

Notes:

Losing its sanctuary in Afghanistan in 2001 was a terrible blow to Al-Qaeda. Abruptly uprooted, cut off from logistics, human, financial and material channels, the organization has survived in a sort of international terrorism limbo. In this virtual territory its ability to do harm remains considerable, but its political outlook is non-existent. It needed to find a new base from which to augment the leverage of its power for subversion. Al-Qaeda's growing strength since winter 2001-2002 has not been a linear process. Implacable repression of jihadist networks in Saudi Arabia has destabilized the hard core of the organization, which has recovered only thanks to massive involvement in the conflict in Iraq. By proclaiming an 'Islamic Republic of Iraq' Al-Qaeda reveals its commitment to establishing a 'Jihadistan' with expansionist aims in at least some of the provinces controlled by the Sunni insurrection. Its actions are opposed less by the efforts of US troops than resistance from nationalist guerilla forces, bent on preventing this new form of occupation from taking root.

ID Number: JA023889  
Year: 2007  
Language: French  
Type: ART

Al Qaeda and Iran : Friends or Foes, or Somewhere in Between ?.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 4, April 2007, p.  
327-336.)

Author(s):

1. Hastert, Paul

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--IRAN

Notes:

The relationship between Al Qaeda and Iran has been one of continuing controversy even prior to 9/11 and is more relevant today as US forces find themselves on battlefields where both have vital interests and roles. It is clear that Al Qaeda and Iran have longstanding issues with the United States, but despite the wild allegations, these two parties remain far apart based on religious differences and differing geopolitical aims. Still, the signs of cooperation between extremists in pursuit of a common aim remains clear and must be taken into account as the United States works to restore stability across the Middle East.

ID Number: JA023702

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Question is When : The Ideology of Al Qaeda and the Reality of Bioterrorism.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 5, May 2007, p.  
375-396.)

Author(s):

1. Hellmich, Christina

2. Redig, Amanda J.

Subject(s):

1. BIOTERRORISM

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

This article evaluates the threat of bioterrorism through a joint analysis of Al Qaeda's ideology and the practical utility of molecular biology. Al Qaeda is shown to advance a logic that is based not on the main schools of Islamic theology but rather on the result of applying Islamic principles to sociopolitical change, thereby re-interpreting the guidelines of Islamic law. Al Qaeda's philosophical underpinnings render non-combatants legitimate targets and inspire its followers to commit violent acts of destruction while being convinced they are fulfilling the ordained will of Allah. In conjunction with this ideological perspective, a discussion of modern biomedical research considers the technical challenges of applying scientific advances to the development and deployment of biological weapons consistent with Al Qaeda's operational history. This multidisciplinary analysis reveals that the reality of Al Qaeda challenges both the ideological and the technical constraints that have hitherto precluded a successful bioterrorism attack.

ID Number: JA023703

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Global Terrorist Threat : Is Al-Qaeda on the Run or on the March ?.  
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 44-58.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

'Al-Qaeda', President Bush declared last October, 'is on the run'.  
But al-Qaeda, in fact, is on the march. It has regrouped and reorganized from the setbacks meted out to it by the United States and its coalition partners and allies during the initial phase of the global war on terrorism (GWOT) and is marshalling its forces to continue the epic struggle begun more than ten years ago.

ID Number: JA023902

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda Strikes Back.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 3, May - June 2007, p. 24-40.)

Author(s):

1. Riedel, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

By rushing into Iraq instead of finishing off the hunt for Osama bin Laden, Washington has unwittingly helped its enemies : al Qaeda has more bases, more partners, and more followers today than it did on the eve of 9/11. Now the group is working to set up networks in the Middle East and Africa - and may even try to lure the United States into a war with Iran. Washington must focus on attacking al Qaeda's leaders and ideas and altering the local conditions in which they thrive.

ID Number: JA023630

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Return of the Knights : Al-Qaeda and the Fruits of Middle East Disorder.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 3, Autumn 2007, p. 107-119.)

Author(s):

1. Riedel, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Almost six years after 11 September, al-Qaeda has spread throughout the Greater Middle East, with franchises from Indonesia to the Maghreb. Thanks to the war in Iraq it survived the West's counterattack in Afghanistan. It has a secure sanctuary in Pakistan and it is building avenues of approach to attack Europe and America using the Muslim diaspora community in Western Europe. In Iraq it is the dynamic edge of the Sunni insurgency, albeit only a small minority within the movement, and its goal now is to break the Iraqi state apart and create a jihadist state in the heart of the Arab world. Al-Qaeda wants to play a larger role in the Palestinian conflict but it has had a conflicted relationship with Hamas : very critical of Hamas's participation in electoral politics but supportive of the Hamas coup in Gaza. Understanding al-Qaeda's ideology and operations are the key to defeating it.

ID Number: JA023932

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

America's Struggle Against the Wahhabi/Neo-Salafi Movement.  
(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 107-128.)

Author(s):

1. Schwartz, Benjamin E.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
2. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ISLAM--SAUDI ARABIA
4. WAHHABIYAH--SAUDI ARABIA
5. SALAFIYAH--SAUDI ARABIA
6. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

One consequence of using labels such as the 'global war on terrorism', 'the long war', 'the global struggle against violent extremism' or any name that dissociates the conflict from the Wahhabi/neo-Salafi movement is that Americans lack the necessary framework for assessing US policies. Misconceptions concerning the war proliferate on both the Left and the Right because of the absence of an analytical framework to provide precise vocabulary identifying the origins and objectives of the enemy. The current war and the sources of Al Qaeda's conduct can only be understood by examining the complex history of Arabia, the US-Saudi alliance, and a particular historical cycle of corruption, decadence, violent purification, and moral restoration that characterizes the Wahhabi/neo-Salafi narrative.

ID Number: JA023344

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2006

Al Qaeda's Scorecard : A Progress Report on Al Qaeda's Objectives.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 29, no. 5, July - August  
2006, p. 509-529.)

Author(s):

1. Abrahms, Max

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:

Terrorism scholars are divided over whether terrorism is an effective tactic. Disagreement derives from the fact that the objectives of terrorist groups are often highly contested. Nowhere is this clearer than in contemporary statements on Al Qaeda. This article explores the most common interpretations for why Al Qaeda attacked the United States on 11 September 2001, and then analyzes their empirical support. After determining the most compelling interpretation of Al Qaeda's objectives, the article evaluates Al Qaeda's success in achieving them since perpetrating this watershed attack. The following analysis provides a timely case study in the classic debate over whether terrorism is strategically rational behavior.

ID Number: JA022677

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Al-Qaida vijf jaar na '9/11' : vulkaan of veenbrand ?.  
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 60, nr. 9, september 2006, p. 419-425.)

Author(s):

1. Bakker, Edwin
2. Boer, Leen

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The authors investigate what is left of Al-Qaida 'five years after'. What happened to this network that after 'Nine Eleven' was considered the biggest threat of our time ?

ID Number: JA022859

Year: 2006

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Tentacles of Jihad : Targeting Transnational Support Networks.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 36, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 30-46.)

Author(s):

1. Brimley, Shawn

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM
3. TERRORISM PREVENTION--USA

Notes:

The author contends that the manner in which our enemies learn and adapt to pressure, along with how they recruit followers and resupply combatants, offers critical insights into the very nature of the long war. He emphasizes that America needs a counterterrorism strategy based on understanding, targeting, and eliminating these transnational support networks. In concluding, he challenges the United States and its allies to better understand and shape the virtual and transnational battlefield if we are to be successful in defeating the tentacles of the global jihad.

ID Number: JA022602

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

How al-Qaida Ends : The Decline and Demise of Terrorist Groups.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 31, no. 1, Summer 2006, p. 7-48.)

Author(s):

1. Cronin, Audrey Kurth

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

Al-Qaida will end. The fear that a small terrorist organization with a loose network has transformed itself into a protracted global ideological struggle without an end in sight is misguided. There are centuries of experience with modern terrorist movements, many bearing important parallels with al-Qaeda; yet the lessons arising from the demise of these groups are little studied. Unfortunately, terrorist organizations in their final stages are often at their most dangerous. The outcomes can range from implosion of a group and its cause to transition to astonishing acts of violence and interstate war. Comparing al-Qaida's differences and similarities with those of earlier terrorist organizations, and applying relevant lessons to this case, can provide insights into al-Qaida's likely demise. It can also inform thinking about how to manage and hasten al-Qaida's end.

ID Number: JA022912

Year: 2006

Language: English  
Type: ART

Misjudging Islamic Terrorism : The Academic Community's Failure to Predict 9/11.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 29, no. 7, October - November 2006, p. 657-678.)

Author(s):

1. Czarwano, Monica

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Most academic experts within the International Relations (IR) community and other, more specialized disciplines, failed to predict or warn government policymakers and the public of the possibility that events of 9/11 magnitude could take place on the US homeland. Given that long-term investigation of trends in world affairs is one of the sources that has always informed policy analysis, this represents an interesting question to examine. The analysis contained in this assessment suggests that the ontological, methodological, and conceptual problems within and between the disciplines, combined with a skewed absorption with the prospect of developments in Asia, created a gap in the knowledge about Islamic terrorism and groups like Al Qaeda, which in turn caught most of the academic community unaware on 9/11. This article performs a quantitative study to determine the nature and scope of this apparent failure on the part of academics in IR and other specialized disciplines to predict 9/11 and aims to address why this failure took place.

ID Number: JA022960

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Bush Administration, Weak on Terror.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 4, Winter 2006, p. 28-38.)

Author(s):

1. Evera, Stephen Van

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The Bush administration is weak on terror. It wages a one-front war against al-Qaeda, the main terror threat, when effort on every relevant front is needed. Specifically, the administration focuses on an offensive military and intelligence campaign abroad while neglecting five other critical fronts : bolstering homeland security, securing weapons and materials of mass destruction from possible theft or purchase by terrorists, winning the war of ideas across the world, ending conflicts that fuel support for al-Qaeda, and saving the failed states where al-Qaeda and like groups can find haven. The administration has also bungled parts of the military offensive by diverting itself into a counterproductive sideshow in Iraq and by alienating potential allies. As a result, al-Qaeda and related jihadi groups remain a potent threat more than five years after the 9/11 attacks. The Bush administration's toughness on terror is an illusion. Its counterterror campaign has been inept and ineffective.

ID Number: JA023178

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

After Zarqawi : The Dilemmas and Future of Al Qaeda in Iraq.  
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 4, Autumn 2006, p. 19-32.)

Author(s):

1. Fishman, Brian

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's death deprived Al Qaeda in Iraq of its strategic leader. How his successor responds to the network's internal security dilemmas, penetration, and the lingering doctrinal impasse with Al Qaeda proper will determine the organization's future trajectory.

ID Number: JA022905

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

From the War on Terror to Global Counterinsurgency.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 642, December 2006, p. 423-429.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA

3. TERRORISM PREVENTION--USA

ID Number: JA023224

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Groups, Networks, or Movements : A Command-and-Control-Driven Approach to Classifying Terrorist Organizations and Its Application to Al Qaeda.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 29, no. 3, April - May 2006, p. 241-262.)

Author(s):

1. Jackson, Brian A.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Appropriately describing the properties and defining the boundaries of terrorist groups is frequently challenging. Public and policy discussion of Al Qaeda as a group, network, or broad social movement is described as an example of this problem, with an emphasis on the consequences of placing a terrorist organization in each of these different categories. To resolve the confusion that such uncertainties can introduce into discussion, an approach is described focusing on the strength of command-and-control linkages within an organization for laying out the differences between groups, networks, and movements and defining the boundaries between them.

ID Number: JA022467

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Al-Qaeda's Media Strategies.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 83, Spring 2006, p. 50-56.)

Author(s):

1. Lynch, Marc

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. MASS MEDIA--ARAB COUNTRIES

Notes:

Jihad is as virtual as it is real.

ID Number: JA022407

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2005

Al Qaeda's Miscommunication War : The Terrorism Paradox.

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 17, no. 4, Autumn 2005, p. 529-549.)

Author(s):

1. Abrahms, Max

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. TERRORISM

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

The Bush administration's response to the September 11 attacks has rendered more urgent Al Qaeda's stated objective to eject the United States from the Middle East. The aim here is not to evaluate the direction of the war on terrorism, but to explore why Al Qaeda has been so unsuccessful in capitalizing on its political violence. The article begins with the premise that terrorism is a communication strategy. It contends that Al Qaeda's policy failures are due to its inability to convince Bush that it would refrain from attacking Americans if the United States moderated its Middle East policies. Borrowing from the literature in political psychology and perception and misperception in international relations, the article offers several explanations for Al Qaeda's ineffectiveness in getting this message across. The article concludes by deriving general observations about the limitations of terrorism as a form of political communication.

ID Number: JA022043

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

The Art of Terrorism : What Sun Tzu Can Teach Us about International Terrorism.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 24, no. 3, July - September 2005, p. 237-251.)

Author(s):

1. Bartley, Caleb M.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM

2. MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

3. WAR

4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The United States is embroiled in a global ideological conflict whose outcome will dramatically alter the international political system. If America is to emerge victorious, its leaders must understand the forces that drive and shape the enemy. This work compares the lessons found in Sun Tzu's The Art of War with the training and methods of the global Islamist

network, al Qaeda. By studying The Art of War, one not only gains a clearer insight into the shadowy world of Islamist terrorism, but also acquires important insights necessary in order for America to win the global war on terror.

ID Number: JA021868

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda and the House of Saud : Eternal Enemies or Secret Bedfellows ?.  
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 4, Autumn 2005, p. 139-152.)

Author(s):

1. Bradley, John R.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--SAUDI ARABIA
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

To fight Al Qaeda, the al-Saud regime has been and continues to be part of the problem in fundamental ways, yet it is equally undeniable that it is indispensable to any solution to terrorism.

ID Number: JA021879

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

The Origins of al Qaeda's Ideology : Implications for US Strategy.  
(PARAMETERS, vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 69-80.)

Author(s):

1. Henzel, Christopher

Subject(s):

1. SUNNITES
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

This article details the origins of Sunnism and the personalities responsible for morphing it into the current militant form exemplified by the likes of al Qaeda. The author explores the influences of insiders and outsiders on Sunni Islam and the resulting rivalries and clashing philosophies that spawned the current Salafist reform movement (al Qaeda) and its ideology. The author implores America and the world at large to exploit ties with existing Sunni regimes in a mutual battle against revolutionary Salafists. He cautions that it is equally important during this battle that existing Muslim regimes fully understand there is no intent on the part of America to remake traditional Muslim culture; otherwise, the clash of civilizations sought by al Qaeda and some US pundits will be assured.

ID Number: JA021258

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda as a Dune Organization : Toward a Typology of Islamic Terrorist Organizations.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 28, no. 4, July - August 2005, p. 275-293.)

Author(s):

1. Mishal, Shaul
2. Rosenthal, Maoz

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:

Al Qaeda and its affiliated groups offer the analyst a highly complex challenge. The current literature classifies Islamic terrorist organizations as either networked or hierarchical. Yet, this classification fails to account for the appearance on the international stage of a new type of global terrorism. Most notably, it does not capture the structure and mode of operation of Al Qaeda as it emerged after the 2001 US-led assault on Afghanistan. This article therefore introduces a new concept - the Dune organization - that is distinct from other organizational modes of thinking. This conceptualization leads to a new typology of Islamic terrorist organizations. This typology concentrates on organizational behavior patterns and provides a framework for a comparative analysis of terrorist movements, which is applied to a study of Al Qaeda, Hizballah, Hamas, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad.

ID Number: JA021641

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda as Insurgency.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 39, 2005, p. 41-50.)

Author(s):

1. Morris, Michael F.

Subject(s):

1. INSURGENCY
2. TERRORISM
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
4. INSURGENCY--IRAQ

Notes:

Assessing the nature of the enemy is a critical first step in crafting effective strategy. In the case of al Qaeda, one must answer three important questions to clarify the extent of the danger and further hone America's strategic response. First, does the movement actually represent an insurgency? If so, are there indeed new elements that make al Qaeda different than previous insurgencies? Finally, what implications do these answers have for the current war against Osama bin Laden's movement? This article suggests that al Qaeda represents an emerging form of global Islamic insurgency, the inchoate strategy of which undermines its potential to achieve its revolutionary goals. Nonetheless, not unlike previous failed insurgencies, it possesses both durability and an immense capacity for destruction. These characteristics mandate a counterrevolutionary response at the strategic level that aims not only to destroy the organization but also to discredit its ideological underpinnings.

ID Number: JA021856

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda : The Balkans Connection.  
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 4, Fall 2005, p. 65-76.)  
Author(s):  
1. Pena, Charles V.  
Subject(s):  
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--BALKAN PENINSULA  
ID Number: JA022271  
Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Al-Qa'ida : An Expanded Global Network of Terror.  
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 150, no. 3, June 2005, p. 40-43.)  
Author(s):  
1. Ranstorp, Magnus  
Subject(s):  
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
2. TERRORISM  
ID Number: JA021592  
Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART

## 2004

Learning by Doing : Al Qaeda's Allies in Southeast Asia.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 672, April 2004, p. 171-176.)  
Author(s):  
1. Abuza, Zachary  
Subject(s):  
1. TERRORISM--ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN  
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
Notes:  
Al Qaeda has suffered severe setbacks since the US-led war on terror began in 2001. Two-thirds of its known senior leadership have been arrested. The terrorist group, which before 9-11 was able to launch a major attack against US interests every year or two, has not succeeded in executing a major attack since. Nevertheless, Southeast Asia is still an attractive arena for Al Qaeda and various affiliated and supportive militants. The region is likely to remain a key theater of operations in the war on terror, and terrorist groups will remain the primary security concern for the region's governments.  
ID Number: JA020399  
Year: 2004  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Going to the Source : Why Al Qaeda's Financial Network is Likely to Withstand the Current War on Terrorist Financing.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 27, no. 3, May - June 2004, p. 169-185.)  
Author(s):  
1. Basile, Mark  
Subject(s):  
1. TERRORISM--FINANCE  
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
Notes:  
On 24 September 2001, President Bush announced the first stage of the War on Terrorism with an attack against the terrorist financial infrastructure. Since then, the impact of this attack on Al Qaeda's ability to operate has been minimal, for three reasons. First, Al Qaeda has built a strong network of financiers and operatives who are both frugally minded and

business savvy. As a result, terrorist finances are often hidden in legitimate and illegitimate businesses and disguised as commodities and cash. Second, Al Qaeda has learned to effectively leverage the global financial system of capital markets. Small financial transfers, underregulated Islamic banking networks and informal transfer systems throughout the world make it almost impossible to stop Al Qaeda from moving money. Third, Al Qaeda has built a significant base of Islamic charities in Saudi Arabia with international divisions that have not been scrutinized or controlled by the regime. As a result, Al Qaeda's sophisticated financial network may be able to sustain international efforts to disrupt it. Financial regulations imposed to reduce terrorist financing must be applied more broadly and be supported by significant resources. An improvement in the war on terrorist financing requires better international coordination, more effective use of financial regulations, and regulating the Saudi Arabian charity structure.

ID Number: JA020522  
Year: 2004  
Language: English  
Type: ART

#### Fact, Fiction and Franchised Terror.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 4, April 2004, p. 4-6.)

##### Author(s):

1. Clarke, Michael

##### Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY

##### Notes:

With the Madrid bomb of March 11 the global 'war' on terror has become a political fact - which means that it is surrounded by popular fiction. Just ahead of European Union enlargement in May, Madrid's '3/11' has taken on the guise of Europe's '9/11' and confirmed in the popular mind that the scourge of international terrorism now affects all western countries and their allies.

ID Number: JA020402  
Year: 2004  
Language: English  
Type: ART

#### Al-Qaeda tussen mythen en werkelijkheid.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 11, november 2004, p. 523-530.)

##### Author(s):

1. Coolsaet, Rik

##### Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM

##### Notes:

The author compares fact and fiction in today's international terrorism. Underestimating terrorism is dangerous. But exaggerating the threat is just as dangerous - so is group-think, he argues. When dealing with al-Qaeda and Osama bin Laden myth and reality tend to get mixed up. Contrary to widespread belief, international terrorism is far from humanity's biggest threat today. Indeed, since 1969 there has been a gradual decrease in the number of terrorist attacks and this despite dramatic terrorist mass murders such as 9/11. The author argues furthermore that al-Qaeda has become a kind of a myth. Just like in the 19th century, when a similar anarchist terrorist International only existed in the public's mind, today's al-Qaeda is like a broken thermometer : its mercury has

burst into a multitude of small blobs, all highly toxic, but unrelated to one another. Al-Qaeda no longer exists as the global disciplined and centralized terrorist organization it once was. It has turned into a grassroots phenomenon. It is a unifying flag, carried by a loosely connected body of home-grown terror groups and even freelance jihadists, each going their own way without central command, unaffiliated with any group. This transformation of today's terrorism implies that counterterrorism efforts will have to be implemented through policy instruments with a more pronounced political character, domestically as well as internationally.

ID Number: JA020985  
Year: 2004  
Language: Dutch  
Type: ART

Al-Qaeda : la holding et ses filiales.  
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 104, ete 2004, p. 297-312.)

Author(s):

1. Denece, Eric

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

International security faces a particularly perilous situation. Global terrorist organizations are increasingly lacking in coordination as their contact networks are undermined, and yet at the same time, armed groups are more bent on achieving their aims than ever before. The Al Qaeda umbrella terrorist organization may be on the brink of vanishing, but its network of affiliated terrorist groups is thriving. They are determined, independent and enjoy grassroots support, making them more unpredictable and dangerous than before. As many feared, American intervention in Iraq has boosted terrorism and considerably exacerbated anti-Western sentiment across the Arab world. Since the start of US reprisals in October 2001, the terrorists' goals have not shifted : they seek to destabilize 'ungodly' Arab regimes and the Western nations that support them. While several major victories have undeniably been scored in the fight against terrorism over the last two years, the continuation of attacks is no longer hypothetical : it is now a certainty.

ID Number: JA020740  
Year: 2004  
Language: French  
Type: ART

The Post-Madrid Face of Al Qaeda.  
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 91-100.)

Author(s):

1. Gunaratna, Rohan

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The terrorist threat has shifted beyond Al Qaeda as a group to an ideology. In many ways, Al Qaeda has completed its mission of being the vanguard of Islamic movements, having inspired a generation of two dozen existing groups as well as an emerging generation of them.

ID Number: JA020547  
Year: 2004  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Al Qaeda and the War on Terrorism : An Update.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 677, December 2004, p. 423-427.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Al Qaeda has transformed itself. Iraq is a recruiters' paradise. America lacks a clear strategy. In short, the war on terror is not going well.

ID Number: JA021132

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The Changing Face of Al Qaeda and the Global War on Terrorism.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 27, no. 6, November - December 2004, p. 549-560.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

This article assesses current trends and developments in terrorism within the context of the overall progress being achieved in the global war on terrorism (GWOT). It examines first the transformation that Al Qaeda has achieved in the time since the 11 September 2001 attacks and the variety of affiliated or associated groups (e.g., what are often referred to as Al Qaeda 'clones' or 'franchises') that have emerged to prosecute the jihadist struggle. It then focuses on recent developments in Saudi Arabia and especially Iraq in order to shed further light on Al Qaeda's current strategy and operations. In conclusion, this article offers some broad recommendations regarding the future conduct of the GWOT.

ID Number: JA021077

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Al-Qaeda and Western Islam.  
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 1-17.)

Author(s):

1. Jordan, Javier
2. Boix, Luisa

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. MUSLIMS

Notes:

This article studies the problems Al-Qaeda presents for Western societies that host large populations of native or immigrant Muslims. It analyzes first the peculiar characteristics of Al-Qaeda that make it particularly dangerous to multicultural communities. It looks at the repercussions that this terrorism can create for co-existence within societies with important Islamic populations. Finally, it suggests strategies to prevent a deterioration of conditions favorable to the co-existence of Muslims and non Muslims in Europe and the USA.

ID Number: JA020711

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Counterterrorism after Al Qaeda.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 101-113.)

Author(s):

1. Pillar, Paul R.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The counterterrorism challenges that will follow Al Qaeda - collecting and analyzing intelligence, enlisting foreign support, and sustaining the US commitment while avoiding further damage to relations with the Muslim world - may be even more complex.

ID Number: JA020548

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda's New Recruits.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 45-50.)

Author(s):

1. Reuter, Christoph

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--IRAQ
3. SUICIDE BOMBINGS

Notes:

'I don't just want paradise for myself', explained suicide bomber Qais Ibrahim Qadir to the author in a prison cell in northern Iraq. 'We have to cleanse the world !' Ironically, the US invaded Iraq in a preemptive strike to block the spread of al Qaeda terrorists - but it seems instead to have freed Iraq of all constraints and provided the kind of anarchy in which terrorists thrive and can recruit new terrorists.

ID Number: JA020643

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Al-Qaeda and the Nature of Religious Terrorism.

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 16, no. 4, Winter 2004, p. 795-814.)

Author(s):

1. Sedgwick, Mark

Subject(s):

1. RELIGIOUS TERRORISM
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

This article examines the nature of religious terrorism, principally with reference to al-Qaeda. It argues that a distinction must be made between the ultimate aims and the immediate objectives of 'religious' terrorists, and that while the ultimate aims will be religiously formulated, the immediate objectives will often be found to be almost purely political. The distinction is illustrated with reference to such pre-modern religious terrorists as the Assassins and Zealots. Immediate objectives are for many purposes more important than ultimate aims. Although the immediate objectives of al-Qaeda on 9/11 cannot be established with certainty, it is highly probable that the intention was to provoke a response from the US that would have a radicalizing impact on al-Qaeda's

constituency. Reference to public opinion in the Middle East, especially in Egypt, shows that this is indeed what has happened. Such an impact is a purely political objective, familiar to historians of terrorism from at least the time of Errico Malatesta and the 'propaganda of the deed' in the 1870s. While no direct link between Malatesta and al-Qaeda exists, al-Qaeda was certainly in contact with contemporary theories that Malatesta would have recognized, and seems to have applied them. Even though its immediate objectives are political rather than religious, al-Qaeda is a distinctively Islamic group. Not only is its chosen constituency a confessional one, but al-Qaeda also uses - and when necessary adapts - well-known Islamic religious concepts to motivate its operatives, ranging from conceptions of duty to conceptions of ascetic devotion. This is demonstrated with reference to the 'Last Night' document of 9/11. The conclusion is that terrorism which can be understood in political terms is susceptible to political remedies.

ID Number: JA021241  
Year: 2004  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Naar een beter begrip van terrorisme.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 11, november 2004, p. 530-535.)

Author(s):

1. Voorde, Teun van de

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. TERRORISM

Notes:

The author presents some interpretations of the current wave of Muslim terrorism that operates under the banner of Al Qaeda. She seeks to clarify two questions : how did Al Qaeda as a terrorist organisation originate, and why did its campaign of terrorism perpetuate itself ? To this end, the proposed framework is focused on finding patterns in the history of terrorism and its specific wider political and ideological context. Indeed, the history of terrorism reveals remarkable parallels with regard to the origin of terrorist campaigns and circumstances in which the strategy of international terrorism has persisted. As to Al Qaeda, the role of a discontented vanguard elite in a situation of waning revolutionary conditions has contributed to the strategic option for terrorism. To explain self-perpetuating dynamics of the terrorist threat a more structural level of analysis is required. When looking into the history of 'successful' campaigns of international terrorism the current position of the Muslim countries demonstrates striking similarities with the conditions of industrialising nation-states at the end of the 19th century. A period of transition provided anarchist terrorists with bombs or guns and made their message resonate amongst the masses being confronted with the social, political and economic injustices of an era of rapid changes. No single framework can account for all terrorism, but an integrated understanding of the political context and history of terrorism is the first step in gaining a relevant perspective on any campaign of terrorism.

ID Number: JA020986  
Year: 2004  
Language: Dutch  
Type: ART

2003

The Afghanisation of Chechnya.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 3, July - September 2003, p. 137-145.)

Author(s):

1. Brownfeld, Peter

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-

Notes:

This article examines the security risks connected with the spread of radical Islam and terrorist groups in Chechnya. The author notes that only recently has international terrorism become interested and involved in the Chechnya conflict and that this should be attributed to the continued deterioration of human rights conditions since 1996 caused by the bloody Russian repression. As a result there is now a serious risk that Chechnya is increasingly serving as a base and recruiting ground for al Qaeda and other terror networks, becoming a sort of new Afghanistan. According to the author, the West would be ill advised to support or close an eye to Russia's repressive policies. Even Moscow's recent attempts to promote a political solution have been, he argues, intrinsically flawed as they fail to address the root causes of the conflict. The author's suggestion is to work for an arrangement that would temporarily place Chechnya under UN administration and grant it independence only after a process of security stabilisation and democratisation has been completed.

ID Number: JA019763

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Violence islamiste et reseaux du terrorisme international.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 3 - 4, automne - hiver 2003, p. 643-661.)

Author(s):

1. Chouet, Alain

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--MIDDLE EAST

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

La demesure des attentats du 11 septembre 2001 a focalise l'attention des politiques, des services de securite et des medias sur une forme particuliere de violence emanant du monde musulman. Au-dela de la problematique de la Qaida, qui a sombre avec la chute du regime taliban, cette focalisation occulte le fait que le terrorisme et la violence politique, plus actuels que jamais dans le monde arabo-musulman, s'inscrivent, la comme ailleurs, dans les logiques de pouvoir, des strategies d'Etats, des tentatives d'accaparement de la rente, petroliere ou autre, qui ne procedent nullement d'un quelconque phenomene d'affrontement des civilisations. Meconnaitre ce fait ne peut que faire le jeu des epigones d'Oussama Ben Laden en egarant la lutte antiterroriste et en alimentant les cycles de la violence.

ID Number: JA020044

Year: 2003

Language: French

Type: ART

Authoritarian Answers.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2003, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Gearty, Conor

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-  
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

As we move towards the second anniversary of September 11, it may seem eccentric to emphasize how weak the Al Qaeda organisation headed by Osama Bin Laden is - indeed, how weak it has always been. Clearly, the attacks on the Twin Towers and the Pentagon were unprecedentedly savage, both in terms of impact and the number of fatalities. It is also perfectly true that there has never been a terrorist act to match it, before or since. But consider the various things that have not happened since that terrible event. And consider too the nature of the response : it is threatening our fundamental freedoms ?

ID Number: JA019485

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Still Threatening.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 1, January 2003, p. 19-21.)

Author(s):

1. Gunaratna, Rohan

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
2. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Has the West got the measure of Al Qaeda ? The list of attacks attributed to it continues to grow, Mombasa and Bail having just been added. But what about the battle for Muslim hearts and minds, has that war even begun ?

ID Number: JA018724

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda, Trends in Terrorism, and Future Potentialities : An Assessment.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 6, November - December 2003, p. 413-442.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

This article assesses current trends in terrorism and future potentialities. It examines first the presumed state of Al Qaeda with particular reference to its likely agenda in a post-Iraq War world. It then more broadly focuses on some key current terrorism trends in order to understand better both how terrorism is changing and what the implications of these changes are in terms of possible future attacks and patterns. The discussion is organized along three key questions : (1) what is the state of Al Qaeda today and what effects have nearly two years of unremitting war had on it ? (2) what do broader current trends in terrorism today tell us about future potentialities ? (3) how should we be thinking about terrorism today and tomorrow ?

ID Number: JA019952

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Terrorist Calculus behind 9-11 : A Model for Future Terrorism ?.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 1, January - February  
2003, p. 1-16.)

Author(s):

1. Nacos, Brigitte L.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Terrorists commit lethal acts of violence in order to realize their goals and advance their causes. They have a mixed record of success. This article explores the question whether the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon outside of Washington, D.C. were successful from the perspective of bin Laden and the Al Qaeda group. Although stunningly triumphant in exploiting the news media for their publicity goals and partially successful in advancing some of their short-term political objectives, the architects of the kamikaze attacks of 9-11 did not realize, and perhaps not even further, their ultimate desire to provoke a cataclysmic clash between Muslims and what bin Laden calls the 'Zionist-Crusader' alliance. The argument here is nevertheless that from the terrorist perspective the suicide terror of 9-11 was successful in many respects and could well become an attractive model for future terrorism.

ID Number: JA018864

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda : A Different Diagnosis.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 6, November -  
December 2003, p. 391-398.)

Author(s):

1. Raufer, Xavier

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

When doubt and confusion reign, when things are - or look - complicated, one should revert to fundamental questions. What is Al Qaeda ? This is the question addressed by this article. But as a first step, and in a broader perspective, the real danger in the world today is defined.

ID Number: JA019951

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

It's War ! Fighting Post-11 September Global Terrorism through a Doctrine of Prevention.

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 1-30.)

Author(s):

1. Shultz, Richard H.
2. Vogt, Andreas

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
5. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
6. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

Following the 11 September terrorist attack a number of media revelations asserted that it could have been prevented if only the intelligence community (IC) had acted on information in its possession regarding the impending attack. This article explains why and how the intelligence agencies failed on 11 September, and assesses the need for and viability of preemptive military options for striking first to combat terrorism. First, it describes how the IC doggedly refused to regard terrorism as war through the 1990s. Second, the authors explain that an alternative perspective challenged this orthodoxy in the early 1990s, arguing that war was changing and entering its fourth generation. Third, based on new information about Al-Qaeda, the article addresses how Al-Qaeda organized for war and how it carried it out by delineating Al-Qaeda's organizational structure, ideology, linkages with other terrorist groups and supporting states, use of sanctuary, and financial base, and then detailing its targeting, weapons and war-fighting strategy. This assessment reveals how intimately the Al-Qaeda network bears an unmistakable resemblance to fourth-generation asymmetrical warfare and not to the 1990s profile of the IC. Finally, the authors demonstrate that President Bush has grasped fourth generation warfare by advocating preemptive first strikes against terrorists in his new national security strategy.

ID Number: JA019274

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Protean Enemy.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 4, July - August 2003, p. 27-40.)

Author(s):

1. Stern, Jessica

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

Despite the setbacks al Qaeda has suffered over the last two years, it is far from finished, as its recent bomb attacks testify. How has the group managed to survive an unprecedented American onslaught ? By shifting shape and forging new, sometimes improbable, alliances. These tactics have made al Qaeda more dangerous than ever, and Western governments must show similar flexibility in fighting the group.

ID Number: JA019360

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Transnational Terrorism after the Iraqi War.

(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 27, no. 10, 2003, p. 6-10.)

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

Among the most coherent arguments raised by opponents to the US-led military intervention in Iraq was that it would, by further inflaming anti-Western sentiment and distracting attention from counter-terrorism efforts, increase transnational Islamic terrorism. This may well be occurring.

ID Number: JA019738

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda in Southeast Asia.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 85-90.)

Author(s):

1. Wagener, Martin

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN

Notes:

The great majority of Muslims in Southeast Asia are moderates. But since adherents of Islam constitute 40 % of the region's 500 million, al Qaeda actively seeks to exploit grievances there to recruit terrorists in the name of Islam. It runs its own cells, and it also cultivates contacts with an archipelago of autonomous Islamic radicals in Southeast Asia. Abbu Sayaf and Omar al Faruq are only the beginning.

ID Number: JA019520

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Osama bin Laden and Guerrilla War.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 3, May - June 2003, p. 163-170.)

Author(s):

1. Chipman, Don D.

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
2. GUERRILLA WARFARE
3. TERRORISM

Notes:

Is Osama bin Laden just an evil person or is he a thoughtful, determined adversary with a well-planned strategy ? This article outlines how bin Laden, as a mujahideen fighter in the Soviet Afghanistan War, became familiar with Mao's protracted guerrilla concept, and he later proclaimed its significance in developing his Jihad warfare strategy.

ID Number: JA019374

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

2002

Balkan blowback ? Osama bin Laden and Southeastern Europe.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 13, no. 1, Winter 2002, p. 44-53.)

Author(s):

1. Bardos, Gordon N.

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--BALKAN PENINSULA
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. BALKAN PENINSULA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--BALKAN PENINSULA

Notes:

The 11 September 2001 attacks on New York's World Trade Center and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., should force us to reexamine US policy in the Balkans, for two reasons. First, important elements of Osama bin Laden's organization, al Qaeda, as well as other Islamic extremist organizations have been operating in the region for the better part of a decade. Consequently, any comprehensive policy to combat international terrorism must involve southeastern Europe. Second, a thorough examination of bin Laden's alliances in the Balkans also reveal a disturbing pattern - ironically, for much of the past decade, bin Laden and the United States have often found themselves supporting the same factions in the Balkan conflicts.

ID Number: JA017736

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Bin Laden, the Arab 'Street,' and the Middle East's Democracy Deficit.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 651, January 2002, p. 36-39.)

Author(s):

1. Eickelman, Dale F.

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Bin Laden speaks in the vivid language of popular Islamic preachers, and builds on a deep and widespread resentment against the West and local ruling elites identify with it. The lack of formal outlets to express opinion on public concerns has created a democracy deficit in much of the Arab world, and this makes it easier for terrorists such as bin Laden, asserting that they act in the name of religion, to hijack the Arab street.

ID Number: JA017457

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Les enseignements de la guerre Etats-Unis-Al Quaida (2eme partie).

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 4, avril 2002, p. 102-113.)

Author(s):

1. Encel, Frederic

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 ont donne lieu a une vaste offensive americaine contre le terrorisme islamiste a travers le monde. La premiere phase de cette lutte fut victorieusement menee en Afghanistan, dont le regime barbare taliban abritait Al Quaida. Tandis que le reseau d'Oussama ben Laden entretient

des objectifs de nature apocalyptique lies a la soumission de l'Occident judeo-chretien par l'islam, les Etats-Unis d'Amerique entendent conserver leur suprematie d'hyperpuissance. Au service de ces objectifs diametralement opposes, les deux camps menent ainsi, respectivement, une strategie de destabilisation des Etats musulmans allies de Washington, et le maintien au pouvoir de ces memes regimes (Pakistan, Arabie saoudite ...). Comme apres la guerre du Golfe de 1991, on assiste a une redistribution des donnees geostrategiques du Proche a l'Extreme-Orient. Au-dela de l'analyse objective de cette nouvelle guerre, les democraties occidentales - la France en particulier - doivent s'impliquer directement; a travers New York, c'est en effet l'ensemble du monde libre dont les fondements philosophiques ont ete frappes par une nouvelle forme de totalitarisme belliqueux. Le terrorisme islamique, comme tous les autres, doit etre impitoyablement combattu.

ID Number: JA017795  
Year: 2002  
Language: French  
Type: ART

Les enseignements de la guerre Etats-Unis-Al Quaida (1ere partie).  
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 3, mars 2002, p. 39-48.)

Author(s):

1. Encel, Frederic

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 ont donne lieu a une vaste offensive americaine contre le terrorisme islamiste a travers le monde. La premiere phase de cette lutte fut victorieusement menee en Afghanistan, dont le regime barbare taliban abritait Al Quaida. Tandis que le reseau d'Oussama ben Laden entretient des objectifs de nature apocalyptique lies a la soumission de l'Occident judeo-chretien par l'islam, les Etats-Unis d'Amerique entendent conserver leur suprematie d'hyperpuissance. Au service de ces objectifs diametralement opposes, les deux camps menent ainsi, respectivement, une strategie de destabilisation des Etats musulmans allies de Washington, et le maintien au pouvoir de ces memes regimes (Pakistan, Arabie saoudite ...). Comme apres la guerre du Golfe de 1991, on assiste a une redistribution des donnees geostrategiques du Proche a l'Extreme-Orient. Au-dela de l'analyse objective de cette nouvelle guerre, les democraties occidentales - la France en particulier - doivent s'impliquer directement; a travers New York, c'est en effet l'ensemble du monde libre dont les fondements philosophiques ont ete frappes par une nouvelle forme de totalitarisme belliqueux. Le terrorisme islamique, comme tous les autres, doit etre impitoyablement combattu.

ID Number: JA017679  
Year: 2002  
Language: French  
Type: ART

Rethinking Terrorism and Counterterrorism since 9/11.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 25, no. 5, 2002, p. 303-316.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

This article examines what has been learned since 11 September 2001 about the nature of twenty-first century terrorism, the challenges that it poses, and how it must be countered. It attempts to better understand Usama bin Laden and the terrorist entity that he created and to assess whether we are more or less secure as a result of the US-led actions in Afghanistan and the pursuit of the al Qaeda network. The article considers these issues, placing them in the context of the major trends in terrorism that have unfolded in recent months and will likely affect the future course of political violence.

ID Number: JA018374

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Ayman Muhammad Rabi' Al-Zawahiri : The Making of an Arch-Terrorist.  
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 14, no. 4, Winter 2002, p. 1-22.)

Author(s):

1. Raphaeli, Nimrod

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
2. TERRORISM
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Few individuals have had a more central role in articulating and practicing terrorism than Ayman Al-Zawahiri. Tough born into the Egyptian aristocracy and trained as a surgeon, this gifted individual has always been attracted to the most extreme forms of Islam. In 1998 he brought his Egyptian Islamic Jihad organization into a union with the forces of Osama bin Laden, known as al-Qaeda (the base), in the effort to create a globalized network of terror whose capacities were demonstrated on 11 September 2001, as well as in the earlier destruction of the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and in the damage inflicted on the USS Cole in the Gulf of Aden. Al-Zawahiri is driven by the belief that corrupt secular regimes in the Arab world ought to be replaced by regimes founded on the Islamic Shari'a - Islamic law. For him, the Shari'a is the ultimate law which must govern human and political behavior. Terror is just a means towards that end. Any attempt to legislate laws in violation of the Shari'a must be rejected. The ideal Islamic state must be governed by a supreme leader, a khalif. Democracy is contrary to the Shari'a and is a form of apostasy. This paragon of subterfuge and secrecy was forced to abandon his computer to escape American bombing. The computer was eventually sold in a Kabul market to a reporter from the Wall Street Journal - an emblem, in Zawahiri's eyes, of Western decadence.

ID Number: JA018886

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Transnational Terrorism and the al Qaeda Model : Confronting New Realities.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 32, no. 2, Summer 2002, p. 33-46.)

Author(s):

1. Smith, Paul J.

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. TERRORISM

Notes:

The author tells us that the terrorist organization known as al Qaeda (The Base) was well known to members of the international intelligence and police communities long before the events of 9/11. Tracing al Qaeda back to its origins, Smith details the history and composition of the organization. He shows how the events of 11 September were not, as some suggest, the result of a massive 'failure of intelligence', but rather the acts of an organization well established in over 50 countries. The author says al Qaeda, 'the ultimate transnational terror organization', represents a new type of terrorist group, one not anchored to specific geographic locations or political constituencies, and possessing transglobal strategic reach.

ID Number: JA017864

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Le cassure du 11 septembre 2001 : elements d'analyse.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 1, janvier 2002, p. 24-40.)

Author(s):

1. Touchard, Georges-Eric

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:

Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 sur le territoire meme des Etats-Unis d'Amerique appellent deux questions : pourquoi et que faire? La presente synthese ne pretend evidemment pas repondre a ces deux vastes interrogations. Elle a pour simple ambition de rassembler, de maniere synthetique, certains elements d'analyse, susceptibles de clarifier la reflexion globale autour des interrogations majeures provoquees par les attentats du 11 septembre 2001.

ID Number: JA017403

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

Somebody Else's Civil War.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 1, January - February 2002, p. 22-42.)

Author(s):

1. Doran, Michael Scott

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:

Osama bin Laden's attacks on the United States were aimed at another audience : the entire Muslim world. Hoping that US retaliation would unite the faithful against the West, bin Laden sought to spark revolutions in Arab nations and elsewhere. War with America was never his end; it was just a means to promote Islam. The sooner Washington understands this, the better its chance of winning the wider struggle.

ID Number: JA018664

Year: 2002

Language: English  
Type: ART

Osama bin Laden as Transnational Revolutionary Leader.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 652, February 2002, p. 81-85.)

Author(s):

1. Katz, Mark N.

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-  
2. REVOLUTIONARIES

Notes:

Although the same 'root causes' that helped previous transnational revolutionary leaders have also aided Osama bin Laden, he also faces the same obstructing factors they did, and thus his grandiose revolutionary ambitions are failing too.

ID Number: JA017554

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Osama bin Laden's 'Business' in Sudan.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 655, May 2002, p. 203-209.)

Author(s):

1. Lesch, Ann M.

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

Notes:

What was the importance of the Sudanese sojourn for Osama bin Laden ? One can argue that, without the sanctuary in Sudan, the Arabs who had fought in Afghanistan would have dispersed. Some would have gone home; others would have scattered in exile. Over time, their strength would have waned and they would have had difficulty communicating and coordinating their efforts ... Without Sudan bin Laden could not have incubated the networks that have caused such devastation in subsequent years.

ID Number: JA017846

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Osama bin Laden : Embedded in the Middle East Crises.  
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 9, no. 2, June 2002, p. 82-91.)

Author(s):

1. Lesch, Ann M.

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM  
2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

Notes:

Osama bin Laden has been elevated to iconic status as the avowed mastermind behind the devastating attacks against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. That focus on his persona exaggerates his individual importance while diminishing the significance of the wider crisis in which he and his movement are embedded. In order to investigate this issue, the author addresses four key aspects of the Bin Laden phenomenon : the centrality of the fight against the Soviet-supported regime in Afghanistan for legitimizing the concept of a twentieth-century jihad; the subsequent violent attacks by the returning Arab fighters against their own governments; the mounting resentment against the US military presence in Saudi Arabia during and especially following the Gulf War of 1990-1991; and the widening of the jihad into a global attack on the United States, as the sole superpower. These four aspects are not exhaustive, and yet they are

sufficiently comprehensive to explain why Bin Laden's message resonates widely in the Middle East and why the demise of the messenger will not, in itself, curb this dangerously militant movement.

ID Number: JA017960  
Year: 2002  
Language: English  
Type: ART

'I am Osama bin Laden' : A Strategic Warning and Challenge to the West.  
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 3, June 2002, p. 20-27.)

Author(s):

1. Schulte, Paul

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-  
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM  
3. TERRORISM

ID Number: JA018201  
Year: 2002  
Language: English  
Type: ART

## 2001

The Bin Laden Trial : What Did We Learn ?.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 24, no. 6, November -  
December 2001, p. 429-434.)

Author(s):

1. Bergen, Peter

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-  
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The Manhattan trial of four men linked to Osama bin Laden was the result of the largest overseas investigation ever mounted by the U.S. government. The trial generated thousands of pages of documents and the testimony of dozens of witnesses with some knowledge of bin Laden's group. What was learned from the trial is that bin Laden's organization experienced severe cash flow problems in the mid-1990s; that the U.S. government has had some real successes in finding informants within bin Laden's organization; that bin Laden has taken steps to acquire weapons of mass destruction; that the training of bin Laden's followers in his camps in Afghanistan is quite rigorous, featuring tuition on a wide range of weapons and explosives and terrorism techniques; and that bin Laden's group operates transnationally, its membership drawn from over four continents. Finally, the trial underlines the strengths and limits of the law enforcement approach to bin Laden.

ID Number: JA017470  
Year: 2001  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The World According to Usama Bin Laden.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 54, no. 4, Autumn 2001, p. 11-35.)

Author(s):

1. Hashim, Ahmed S.

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-  
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Usama Bin Laden is a dangerous opponent, and so are those who might succeed him should he be killed. Bin Laden's ideas and

goals, however, remain little explored or understood. To grasp them, it is necessary to examine the regional and historical context, his experiences, and the sources of fundamentalist thought upon which he draws.

ID Number: JA017621  
Year: 2001  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The Struggle Against Terrorism : Grand Strategy, Strategy, and Tactics.  
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 26, no. 3, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 39-55.)

Author(s):

1. Posen, Barry R.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA  
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-  
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

In this article, the author asks four questions related to the September 11th attacks : First, what is the nature of the threat posed by al-Qaeda? Second, what is an appropriate strategy for dealing with it? Third, how might the U.S. defense establishment have to change to fight this adversary ? And fourth, what does the struggle against al-Qaeda mean for overall U.S. foreign policy ?

ID Number: JA017503  
Year: 2001  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Ben Laden et ses freres.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 93, automne 2001, p. 67-81.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN  
2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-  
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
4. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

A hasty analysis of the terrorist attacks of September 11 might lead one to link them to the radical Islamic movement. And yet this is not really the case. Unlike the terrorists who since the 1980s have fought for the Palestinian or Islamic cause, Osama bin Laden has no political strategy. Nor is he pursuing any achievable goal. The destruction of the World Trade Center is simply the execution of his apocalyptic vision. The larger, traditional Islamic movements have all condemned the attacks. Those who support bin Laden come from outside the wider Islamic tradition. This distinction is key to understanding the bin Laden phenomenon. The bin Laden networks are a product of globalization and know no borders. They have no country, no social base and no program, except perhaps the application of the Sharia. Essentially, the bin Laden system is more of a sect than a political movement.

ID Number: JA017217  
Year: 2001  
Language: French  
Type: ART

The Terror.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 4, Winter 2001, p. 5-15.)

Author(s):

1. Simon, Steven
2. Benjamin, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

The likelihood that al-Qaeda will lose its Afghan base raises the question of whether practical sovereignty within contiguous territory is necessary for the terror-group's success, or whether advances in communications and encryption - coupled with increasingly good tradecraft - will over time obviate the need for a territorial base. This is a crucial question for the US and others who are fighting the network, because even complete success in Afghanistan will not destroy this terrorist threat. Nor will the terrorists be appeased by any conceivable change in US policies toward the Muslim world. Moreover, preemptive or preventive strikes against terrorist operations will not be feasible. In this kind of world, a strategy dependent upon identification and elimination of specific threats will have to be combined with one focussed on remedying vulnerabilities to ill-defined, all-azimuth threats of potentially catastrophic scope.

ID Number: JA017383

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Pragmatic Counter-terrorism.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 4, Winter 2001, p. 35-48.)

Author(s):

1. Stevenson, Jonathan

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Within ten days of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, President George W. Bush proclaimed: 'our war on terror begins with al-Qaeda, but it does not end there. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated'. Despite the sweeping cast of the 'Bush doctrine', however, the qualification 'with global reach' gave him the leeway to circumscribe the operative definition of terrorism. Practical considerations require a policy that does so. The counter-terrorism effort against al-Qaeda alone will require diverse and sustained military, law-enforcement and intelligence resources that will stretch the capacities of the United States and its allies. The US and its allies enjoy greater leverage over some terrorist groups, and less over others. The upshot is that different policies will fit different terrorist groups and sponsors.

ID Number: JA017385

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

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